(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2744.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST [illegible], 1799.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.

THE orders issued by the grand siegnior to the grand vizier, before the late favourable intelligence from Syria, is to the following tenor:

"It is not unknown to you, my first vizier, my general representative, and my victorious chief of my armies, that it is the purpose of the French to extirpate from the earth the race of the Ottomans, which God preserve, and to seize on the holy land of Mecca and Medina, the country of our prophet, and the place where the faithful offer up their prayers.

"I have, therefore, chosen you to frustrate this intention; you, who are my most distinguished minister and especial favourite, and have before dispersed and destroyed the rebellious and malignant hordes at Erzerum, Iralison, and on the Persian frontiers. It is, therefore, my will, that you, with all dispatch, and with as little baggage as possible, proceed to Damascus as general in chief, where I invest you with full power to take with you the janissary Aga, and as many regiments of janissaries as you shall find necessary, which shall be enforced on their march by others.

"I present you on this occasion with a pellice, and a keen sword set with diamonds, in order that you may use the former to give new warmth to your zeal, and the latter to prove your bravery; may the Almighty grant that you, and all those who go forth with you to battle, for the maintenance of religion, may return in safety, for these are the times in which men should with one accord, and with their whole hearts, exert themselves in defence of religion and their sovereign. Vizirs and other ministers and public officers must not imagine that the present times resemble other times. I call upon you to exert all your zeal for the maintenance of religion and the state: employ the unlimitted power which I have intrusted to you, to reward and heap benefits on those who shall distinguish themselves with courage and fidelity in these important services; and severely to punish those who shall act in a contrary manner. May the Almighty let victory shine on your forehead—Veneration be to our Holy Prophet."

May 4.

Our government has resolved to make a loan for the expences of the war, which is to be paid in ten years, with interest. The Greek nation must contribute 1,500,000, the Armenians 1,000,000, the Jews, 800,000 and the bankers 18,000,000 of piastres. As the grand vizier is on the eve of his departure, and the troops want many things, orders have been given for the Greeks to keep their shops open on hollidays, and the Jews on the Sabbath, but the latter got off this restraint on paying 24,000 piastres. The accounts from Syria still seem to be of a serious nature to the Porte.

LUCERNE, May 21.

Extract of a letter from citizen Niatel, midshipman on board the ship Jemappes, dated Toulon, May 16.

"We sailed on the 25th ultimo, from Brest, and proceeded to anchor in the road at Bertheume. The fleet sailed on the 26th in the morning. We passed the bar without seeing the English fleet, the signal for which off our coast had been made before our departure. A favourable wind carried us to the heights of Cadiz, where we perceived the English squadron.

"As soon as it was known, the order was given us to form the line of battle. We then manœuvred to get the weather gage. If the wind had not been very violent, it is certain that a battle must have taken place. The weather was, however, so violent, that we were disposed so that at break of day we could no longer discern the English fleet. Several of our vessels had got to such a distance from us, that they were missing.

"The signal was made for us to anchor in the port of Cadiz, but as the wind was adverse, we could not reach it. After having collected our ships, we sailed for the Straits of Gibraltar.

"We have coasted along Spain. Being arrived before Carthagena, we remained there half a day before the port. We then continued our voyage, and passed in sight of the islands of Ilvica, Majorca, and Minorca. At length on the 13th we entered the port of Toulon in the best possible condition. I doubt whether we shall remain here a sufficient time to enable me to hear from you.

(Signed) "NIATEL."

MILAN, May 14.

The following letter of field marshal Suwarrow has been published here:

"On the 13th inst. at 5 o'clock in the morning, the French were attacked by the Imperial and Russian army, in their strong position between Turin and Coni. The battle was one of the bloodiest, and lasted till night. It will be one of the most remarkable in history, and terminated at last in our favour. The French have lost 8000 men slain on the field; 6000 prisoners are already in our power. We had 3000 men killed or wounded. The French have lost almost all their artillery; 150 pieces of cannon and 200 ammunition waggons are already in our possession; four of the enemy's general's are taken prisoners among whom is the commander in chief, Moreau."

By this battle the fate of Italy is decided, and the allies are stationed on the frontiers of France.

VERONA, May 15.

The following intelligence has appeared in print at Modena:

"The Regency make it a duty, and feel the greatest joy in publishing the letter just written by Baron d'Aspres, colonel, commanding the army of his Imperial and Apostolic majesty:

"To the Regency of the city of Modena.

"Gentlemen, please to publish immediately, that the English, Russian and Ottoman fleet, have made a descent at Genoa, and seized both that city and its harbour. That the French have evacuated Alexandria and Turin, and that Peschiera has been taken. I am eager to communicate this to you for the satisfaction of all honest people, who interest themselves in the welfare of humanity.

(Signed) Baron D'ASPRES."

Reggio, May 9, 1799.

LODI, May 16.

The battle near Alessandria was very violent; the Russians suffered in it, but much more the French; for general Moreau left the field with scarce 8000 men.

VIENNA, May 22.

The garrison of Mantua is now said to have offered to capitulate, stipulating (among other terms) permission to march out freely with all their arms, and to take a certain number of covered waggons with them. But general Kray is said to have found many of those conditions inadmissible.

This moment intelligence has arrived here of a great battle which field marshal Suwarrow has won over general Moreau. This battle has decided the fate of Italy.

BERLIN, May 28.

Intelligence has been received here, that general Macdonald's corps, which intended to effect a junction with the army under general Moreau, has been attacked by the Austro-Russian army near Lucca, and TOTALLY DEFEATED.

His Prussian majesty has made a present to citizen Sieyes, now director, of his portrait, set in brilliants.

Talleyrand Perigord or Perrochel will, it is said, replace Sieyes in the embassy.

LINDAU, May 13.

The Austrians have already entered the canton of Uri, by Mount St. Goddard, and united themselves with the inhabitants. This day colonel Williams sailed from hence with his flotilla, carrying a number of troops to Bregentz. The burgh of Ragats has been burnt by the French, on their retreat from the Grison country, so that only two houses are left standing.

LONDON, June 9.

Tht Hamburg mail of the 31st arrived in town last night by express, and has brought the important intelligence of the TOTAL DEFEAT of the FRENCH ARMIES in Italy, the junction of the Imperial armies in Switzerland, &c.

After a battle, which lasted 14 hours, Moreau, severely wounded, with three of his generals, and 6000 men, have been made prisoners by the Russians, who left 8000 of the enemy dead on the field of battle. The following is the official account of the action, published at Milan, by general Suwarrow, on the 14th ult.

"On the 13th at 5 o'clock in the morning, the French were attacked by the Austro-Russian army in their strong position between Turin and Coni. The battle was most bloody, and lasted till night. It will be one of the most memorable in history, and was ultimately terminated in our favour.

"The French have lost 4000 men killed on the field. Six thousand prisoners are already in our possession. We have 3000 men killed and wounded.

The French have lost almost all their artillery. One hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons are now in our possession, four of the enemy's generals are taken prisoners, including the general in chief, Moreau."

A letter from Milan, of the 15th states this account to have decided the fate of Italy. The Russians on the 14th took Valenza by assault. Alessandria, as well as Turin, is now in possession. The Piedmontese peasants have occupied Mount Cenis, and thereby cut off the remnant of Moreau's army from France.

DEFEAT OF MACDONALD'S ARMY.

A letter from Berlin, of the 28th ult. states, that a messenger had that day arrived from Italy, with advice that the corps of general Macdonald, which had advanced through Tuscany, for the purpose of joining the army of Moreau, had been attacked by the Austro-Russian army, near Lucca, and totally defeated, and their commander made prisoner.

PASSAGE OF THE RHINE BY THE AUSTRIANS.

On the 22d the whole of the Imperial troops stationed at the Bregentz country crossed the Rhine between Bregentz and Feldkirk, in three columns, and, after some ineffectual opposition from the French between Wenterthur and Zurich, penetrated into the canton of Uri, where they were joined by several armed peasants—thus forming an uninterrupted communication between the armies of the archduke and general Suwarrow.

The corps of general Nauendorff crossed the Rhine at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, and immediately advanced his head quarters to Singed. The enemy had previously abandoned Constance, and the entire of the southern bank of the Rhine, and retired with precipitation towards Zurich. On the morning of the 23d the archduke, with the remainder of his army, was to cross the Rhine at Stein and Schaffhausen, and immediately to pursue the enemy.

The whole of the cantons of Schaffhausen, Appenzell, Uri, and Schwiz, are now in possession of the Austrians. The position of Massena at Zurich, is, therefore, not tenable, and his retreat is opposed by the most formidable difficulties. The next mail will, we trust, bring advice of his having shared the fate of Serrurier and Moreau.

The capture of Genoa by the English, Turks and Russians, has been officially announced by colonel baron d'Aspres, commander of the Imperial advanced posts at Reggio, to the Regency of Modena. The report of general Angereau being made prisoner with his corps, in endeavouring to succour the place, is not confirmed.

BOSTON, August 5.

Late from the Mediterranean.

Captain Rich, in 35 days from Gibraltar, informs that the Brest fleet was still blockaded at Toulon, by earl St. Vincents, who had been joined by admiral Gardner, with 14 sail of the line: with this addition, the naval force then amounted to 40 sail of the line; that the Spanish fleet had all reached Carthagena, and that 12 sail had been repaired, and were ready for sea; whither the British allowed them to proceed, if they chose, not having attempted to blockade them.

Captain R. also informs, that Leghorn has been evacuated by the French, and taken possession of by the Cisalpines—That Naples was evacuated, and that the operations of the confederated armies were every where successful, was the current report.

We understand there has arrived at New-London, on their way to New-York, two ships in 40 days passage from London—From the situation in which the contending powers of Europe were left, at our last dates, much important intelligence may be expected from them.

NEW-LONDON, July 31.

HAIL STORM

On Monday July 15th, the inhabitants of the southerly part of Lebanon, and of the towns of Bozrah and Franklin adjoining, experienced the most awful and devastating storm of wind, attended with hail and rain, thunder and lightning, probably ever known in our country.—About 5 o'clock, P. M. a dark angry cloud gradually arose from the south, it continued increasing and gathering blackness and rapidity of motion as it rose. In about half an hour after, a cloud of a brass or flame colour, seemed to roll up in front of it, like a column of smoke, which presently overspread it, growing brighter and appearing more wild and agitated. At this time an extensive black cloud, before unperceived, rose, along from the N. W. to S. W. similar to the first, and in a little time formed a junction with it; when they directly shot their united summits high in the air, and the whole hemisphere by 6 o'clock, was covered with almost the darkness of the night; emitting sharp forked lightning, followed with heavy thunder. A calm of a few minutes succeeded, while the birds and beasts, guided by instinct, fled for refuge as portending some great calamity. The wind with a distinct roar soon began to blow with great violence, and increased almost to a hurricane; when, astonishing to behold, hail stones of a prodigious size, two and three inches in diameter, were driven with almost the force of grape shot, upon every thing in its course; they were at first scattering, but in a moment came thicker and larger, until they fell in a complete shower of ice, so great as to prevent an object from

being diſtinguiſhed at the diſtance of two or three rods. Directly ſcarce an inch of glaſs was left in the windows next the ſtorm, and in ſome inſtances the ſaſhes were broken; ſhingles were ſplit and beat off the roofs of houſes and barns; and vegetation almoſt wholly laid waſte by the fury of the hail; while the wind overturned trees, unroofed, removed, or deſtroyed barns and fences. Every thing ſeemd in confuſion and uproar, and men and beaſts were ſilent with aſtoniſhment.

This ſcene laſted according to different judgments, ten, fifteen and twenty minutes, though moſt agree that the greateſt diſcharge of hail fell in a ſhorter time. When the hail ceaſed, a ſhower of rain more abundant if poſſible, immediately followed and collecting ran with violence, ſwept the hail into large waves and the ruins into heaps, and bore them away promiſcouſly to the torrents and low grounds, preſenting a moſt ſingular and melancholy ſight. After an hour from its commencement the ſtorm abated, and the ſun juſt ſitting, broke through the clouds and afforded a proſpect dreary and gloomy beyond deſcription. The earth ſeemed almoſt deſolate and a waſte. The poor beaſts were objects of the firſt attention; the cattle were found alive though ſadly bruiſed and wounded, the backs of cows were bloody, legs of horſes cut and ſwollen; when the ſmaller animals ſuffered much more: ſome pigs of four months old, with ſheep, were killed, numbers of geeſe, turkies, &c. expoſed, were beat to death: birds are daily found in large numbers, in the fields and gardens, dead and maimed: buildings and fences are ſeen bruiſed to ſuch a degree, that they will long remain ſtanding proofs of the violence and ſize of the hail.

In the field and among the fruits, the deſtruction is terrible and truly diſtreſſing:—Corn fields the moſt flouriſhing, are deſtroyed, in ſome not a ſtalk is left ſtanding; fields of rye, oats, flax, &c. are nearly ruined, in many nothing could be ſaved, and are ſince ploughed up, and in others perhaps a fixth part of the crop may be obtained, but with much more labour than all the produce will net. The largeſt graſs in mowing grounds is not only levelled with the earth, but cut up and ſwept away or driven into the earth with a force that almoſt exceeds calculation.

Vaſt numbers of apple trees were blown up, and the fruits of all, with good part of the leaves and twigs are broken and ſtripped off. Many of the fruit trees in the garden, ſuch as peach, plumb, &c. are ſo bruiſed and barked that they will not ſurvive. All the trees, even the hardeſt, are more or leſs marked in their bodies, and ſo wounded in the tender parts of the boughs, and deprived of their leaves as to appear at the diſtance of two and three miles to have ſuffered from a blight or a fire. With the moſt painful ſenſations do the huſbandmen view themſelves ſtripped in an hour of all their plentiful but hard earned proſpects; almoſt the whole ſupport of their families and flock. The horrors of the ſcene and the ravages of the ſtorm are truly indeſcribable. Many of the ſufferers can only compare them with their ideas of the day of judgment.—The hail ſtones were ſo large as to be taken for the falling of bricks from the chimney upon the roofs of the houſes. After the rain, which muſt have waſhed them, they were carefully examined in different places, and found to meaſure ſome 4 1-4 inches by 5 1-2 in circumference, others ſix inches, ſome ſix inches nearly by ſeven; they are generally compared by ſpectators to the full ſize of hens and geeſe eggs.—Banks of hail five and ſix inches deep, remained on the Saturday and Sunday following, and ſome meaſured then three and an half inches round. They were generally more flat than round, with ragged edges. The courſe of the ſtorm was chiefly from the S. W. to the N. E. though ſometimes the hail came from the ſouth and then again nearly from the weſt; windows were broken on three ſides of the houſes. It run much in veins, damaging only ſome fields and totally deſtroying others adjoining. The hail extended nearly four miles in width where it was moſt dreadful; it grew wider in Franklin, which is to the eaſt, and ſeemed to ſpend itſelf there, ending in rain beyond that place. It was doubtleſs the ſame cloud which paſſed over Litchfield county, &c. ſcattering its hail through the ſtate, even to the mouth of Connecticut river, which united with the other in the ſouth, took this direction and here ſpread the moſt diſtinguiſhed horrors. 'Tis conſidered almoſt miraculous by the people, that amidſt all this diſtreſs, the lives of men and beaſts have been ſo wonderfully preſerved; only two or three men have been knocked down, and one or two children, one of which 14 years old, was ſo beaten as to be deprived of reaſon for two days.

However aſtoniſhing this deſcription may appear, the public may be aſſured the writer is impartial in the relation, and no ways intereſted perſonally by the ſcene, but from motives of humanity and curioſity has taken much pains to aſcertain the facts, and they are now ſo particularly related only with a view to to preſerve at leaſt during the period of a news-paper, the memory of ſo awful and almoſt an immediate diſplay of the hand of Heaven; that the careleſs and profane may review their conduct and reform: That piety among the ſerious and reflecting may be promoted, and ſcience by the attention and reſearches of the diligent and curious improved; the ſufferers have great reaſon to ſay, "In the midſt of judgment the Lord has remembered mercy," and be thankful that their lives, houſes and cattle have ſo eſcaped; what reaſon have we to rejoice that it has not been more extenſive. Happy will it be if they learn to know him, who has a right to take what he lends; and more happy will it be if we as a nation, are brought by this and the other frowns upon our country, to a ſenſe of our duty, before worſe things come upon us.

A letter from Eaſt Haddam to the editor mentions, that much damage was done to the grain, gardens and window glaſs, in that town. Hail ſtones were picked up which weighed three ounces, and meaſured from 4 inches to 4 and 1-8 in length.

A conſiderable number of panes of glaſs were broken in this city by the hail, in the ſame ſtorm. The ſtorm was violent, at Wincheſter (Litchfield county,) Torrington, Torringford, Harwington, Briſtol, New-Hartford and Goſhen.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

The ſhip Dominick Terry arrived this morning at the Point from Liſbon: ſailed from thence in company with the ſchooner Liſbon, which arrived here on Tueſday.

A letter from Liſbon, received this morning, dated June 19, mentions the arrival of a veſſel from Hamburg, in a ſhort paſſage, the captain of which poſitively declared, a very deciſive battle had been fought on the Rhine, in which Maſſena and the greateſt part of his army were made priſoners:—It alſo mentions the expulſion of the French out of the Swiſs country.

Another letter from Liſbon of the ſame date, mentions the king of Spain having ſigned a permiſſion for the French troops to march through his territory to attack Portugal; the Portugueſe are unanimouſly oppoſed to the French—the French are entirely expelled from Italy—Switzerland has riſen *en maſſe*—at Lyons oppoſition to the republic has again reared its head—Genoa is taken by the Auſtrians; the French juſt before leaving it, levied three hundred thouſand pounds ſterling—Mantua is taken—the Ciſalpine republic is no more, its directors have fled—a diviſion of Macdonalds army has been deſtroyed by the Romans; ſeveral expreſſes requiring his retreat have been intercepted—the Ruſſians neither give nor receive quarters—every Italian found in arms is ſhot or hung, in retaliation for certain cruelties exerciſed upon ſome Ruſſian ſoldiers in Italy—The archduke Charles has been very ſucceſsful on the Rhine—the king of Pruſſia has collected an army of 25,000 men in addition to his ſtanding army.—It ſtates the arrival of the French fleet at Toulon, after having avoided a battle, although they had the weather gage—the Spaniſh fleet arrived at Carthagena in a very ſhattered ſtate; both French and Spaniſh are completely blocked up.

A number of American veſſels have been captured by the French privateers, and carried into different ports in Spain and condemned without reſerve, by the French conſuls.

The firſt *junction* of the two ſans-culotte generals, Moreau and Macdonald, will probably be in the camp of Suwarrow.

A gentleman arrived from Bourdeaux, ſays he left the captain and ſupercargo of the Pigou at Paris, the ſhip and cargo had been given up except 30,000 dollars!!

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Dominick Terry from Liſbon, brings the following articles, which he ſays were received at Liſbon by a Portugueſe brig of war, from Falmouth.

Falmouth, June 18.

By the arrival of captain Gielt in 8 days from Hamburg, we have the following intelligence:

General Maſſena in a very bloody engagement with the archduke Charles, loſt 10,000 men killed and 8000 taken priſoners, which the captain ſays appeared in all the public papers and was univerſally believed:—Further confirmation this morning, 20th June, by the arrival of a Portugueſe brig of war, in 6 days from Falmouth, in which came paſſenger, the duke of Luxemberg's ſon, who confirms the above authentically received in England—with an addition, that Maſſena himſelf is taken priſoner, together with the military cheſt and all the camp equipage—that the peaſants in conſequence of the victory, have riſen en maſſe, and the remnant of Maſſena's army who had fled fell priſoners to them.

Letter from Carthagena, dated 21ſt May, 1799.

Yeſterday at three o'clock in the evening, arrived from Cadiz,, the Spaniſh fleet under command of general Don Maſſeredo, conſiſting of 17 ſail of battle ſhips, 4 frigates, and 3 brigs: having ſuffered as under mentioned, by the tempeſt of the 16th inſtant.

Conception, very much damaged in hull, with maſts ſprung and loſs of fore-top-maſt.

St. Anna—very leakey, 30 inches water in her hold, and with much difficulty ſaved her maſt from going over the ſide.

St. Juan—loſs of bowſprit, and main-maſt much damaged.

St. Paul—rudder much damaged.

Conqueſtedor—loſs of all her maſts, one of her guns got loſe and did much miſchief, wounded 16 men; ſhe was near foundering.

Mexicano, loſs of all her maſts.

Matilda, do. do.

Pelago, loſs of main-maſts and top-maſts with other damages.

Soberano, loſs of main-maſt.

St. Elmo, loſs of main and mizen-maſt.

Oriente, loſs of mizen-maſt and all the top-maſts.

Ozia, loſs of all her top-maſts.

Buy Vine—loſs of bowſprit and top-maſt.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated 19th June, received by the Dominick Terry.

"A Hamburg captain who has arrived here in 8 days from Hamburg, declares upon his word, that a very deciſive battle has been fought upon the Rhine, in which Maſſena, and the greateſt part of the army, had been taken priſoners. The Swiſs in every part of the republic, have completely driven the French out. This wants confirmation: I ſincerely hope it is true."

Another letter by this arrival ſtates, that Suwarrow had iſſued a proclamation, announcing his intention of ſhooting all Italians bearing arms under the French, in retaliation for certain cruelties exerciſed upon ſome Ruſſian ſoldiers in Italy.

BALMIMORE, Auguſt 10.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Baracoa, to his friend here, dated July 29.

"A civil war has broken out in Hiſpaniola. I will not attempt to detail the cauſes that led to this event; it is ſufficient to know that it exiſts, and is conducted with brutal ferocity. The favourable reception given to the Engliſh by Touſſaint is the plea urged by Rigaud in defence of his conduct. He accuſes the former with an intention of delivering up the iſland to them, or at leaſt of putting it under their protection. The real object of contention is power, the one being reſolved to preſerve the ſupreme command, the other equally deſirous to poſſeſs it.

"When Hedouville was ſent off to France, he wrote Rigaud, and directed him to aſſume the command, ſhould he obſerve Touſſaint was about to take any ſteps to render the iſland independent. From that moment Rigaud endeavoured, by means of his agents, to gain over the ſeveral chiefs to his party; and when he believed the criſis was arrived in which he might declare himſelf openly, he marched a body of troops to Petit Goave, which was taken, delivered up to pillage, and moſt of the whites maſſacred. The ſtandard of revolt was now reared. He expected at Port-au-Prince the ſame ſcene would take place, the chief of which was gained, and he counted upon the exertions of his adherents at Gonaives, Fort-de-Paix, Mole St. Nicholas, Jean Rebel, and other places. Moſt of theſe plots have been diſcovered, and all of them prevented, except at the Mole, where a regiment which was ordered to march, expelled the commandant, and took poſſeſſion of the town and forts. The perſons of the inhabitants and property have hitherto been reſpected. The ſails and rudders of the veſſels which lie in port were taken on ſhore; though it is ſaid they have ſince been reſtored to them. An army of 3000 men is on its march to that place, and as the garriſon is but ſmall, it may be ſoon reduced. After the capture of Petit Goave a party advanced as far as Grand Goave, and took poſſeſſion of a block houſe—they are now ſurrounded by a detachment of Touſſaint's army, and muſt be ſoon forced to ſurrender.

"Touſſaint has puniſhed ſome of the chiefs who have been found to have been in intelligence with Rigaud, by blowing them off at the mouth of cannon. It is ſuppoſed that theſe ſevere examples will intimidate the others who may be diſcontented, and as he has an army of 10,000 men under his command, he is ſuppoſed to be the ſtrongeſt party, eſpecially as Beauvais, who commands at Jacmel, has declared for him. Riguad has been proclaimed a rebel by Roume, the agent of the Executive Directory. All veſſels going to his parts, are to be reputed lawful prizes. Barges and veſſels of force are fitting out by both parties, and it appears to be more than mere report that the barges of Rigaud have put to death the crews of one or more French veſſels which they have captured.

"Which of thoſe two chiefs may gain the day, is doubtful, but while hoſtilities exiſt between them there can be but little ſecurity for the American commerce—even ſhould the communication be opened. The riſk which muſt be run from the barges of either party, will be great; and ſhould the veſſels arrive ſafe, the number of hands taken from agriculture to recruit the armies, will render coffee ſcarce, and prevent either adminiſtration or individuals from performing their engagements.

"I know not on what footing the Engliſh trade with Hiſpaniola is to be placed. By a proclamation of the king, the governor of Jamaica is authoriſed to grant paſſports to veſſels, for certain ports; but 3 Engliſh veſſels are at Port-au-Prince under Spaniſh colours—they carried them a very ſeaſonable ſupply of proviſions, flour being at 40 dollars per barrel, and other articles in proportion. They have ſerved to augment the price of coffee, and it may be raiſed ſo high as to render it, when the trade is permitted, an unprofitable article of remittance.

"One piece of intelligence more—it is reported and generally believed, that poſitive orders have been given by admiral Parker, to ſtop the ſhip Kingſton* if ſhe ſhould be met with, and ſend her to Jamaica."

** The veſſel which took out Dr. Stevens, the American agent to Hiſpaniola.*

To be SOLD,
By AUCTION,
At JAMES WHARFE'S, on Wedneſday Auguſt 21, at 10 o'clock,

SOME horſes, a complete gig, with plated harneſs, ſundry houſehold furniture, and ſeveral other articles.

NOTICE,

THAT we forewarn all perſons from purchaſing a note including the following marks and numbers of ſix hogſheads of crop tobacco, the property of Mr. Richard Chew, mark R C. No. 491, 492, 493, 494, 496, 498, bearing date 1ſt Auguſt, 1799, as the above note was feloniouſly taken out of the inſpection book at Pig Point warehouſe.

CEPHAS CHILDS,
GABSAWAY PINDELL, } Inſpectors.

Pig Point, Auguſt 1, 1799.

In CHANCERY, August 8, 1799.

Oxley and Hancock,
against
Richard Lane, of Richd. and John Lane, Hester Lane, Joseph Lane, Nathan Lane, Nicholas Lane, Richard Mackall, Samuel Lane Lewin, Samuel Lane Smith, William Smith, Robert Smith, Joseph Smith, Hester Smith, Sarah Smith, Theodore Hodgkin, and Matilda Hodgkin, his wife, heirs of Samuel Lane.

THE object of this petition is to obtain a ſale of the real eſtate of Samuel Lane, deceaſed, which deſcended to the defendants, his heirs, for the payment of his debts; it is ſtated by the petitioners, that John Lane, one of the defendants, who is the eldeſt ſon, and would have been ſole heir if the act to direct deſcents had not paſſed, has appeared to the ſaid petition, and the appearance of the ſaid John Lane being entered, it is thereupon ordered, that the petitioners cauſe a copy of this notice to be inſerted at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette during the preſent month, to the end that each of the heirs of the ſaid Samuel Lane, who are defendants in the ſaid petition, may have notice of the filing of the petition, and of its ſubſtance and object, and may appear in this court on or before the 30th day of December, 1799, in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs on the ſaid petition as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on Tueſday the 23d of July laſt, a negro man by the name of CORNELIUS, who ſays that he is the property of BENJAMIN ROGERS, living in Baltimore county, about 12 miles from Baltimore city, on the turnpike road leading to York; he is about 32 or 33 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and well made; his cloathing is a ſtriped ſwandown under jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and an old hat; he formerly belonged to Mrs. Eleanor Davidſon, of the city of Annapolis. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees and other expences according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

Auguſt 5, 1799.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk-Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-third day of September next, at Rawlings's tavern on Saturday the twenty-eighth, and all other days throughout the ſaid month at the office of inſpection in the city of Annapolis, for the purpoſe of receiving entries of carriages, and iſſuing licences to retailers of ſpirits and wine.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of RICHD.
Collector of the revenue Anne-
Arundel county.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1799.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY and the CITY of ANNAPOLIS.

GENTLEMEN,

SEVERAL applications having lately appeared in the Maryland Gazette, ſoliciting your votes at the next election for a ſheriff for the county, I have taken the liberty to offer myſelf as a candidate for that office alſo, and ſhould I be ſo fortunate to meet with your approbation, with aſſiduity and attention, and ſome knowledge of the buſineſs, I flatter myſelf I ſhall be enabled to render ſatisfaction in that important truſt.

JOHN JACOBS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 5, 1799.

For SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL BULL, imported from Mr. Bakewell, the moſt famous breeder in England; this breed is ſuppoſed to be the fineſt fleſh exiſting; alſo a few cows of a good breed for milk.

Magothy, July 29, 1799. JOHN GIBSON.

For SALE,

An old COACH.

Inquire of the Printer.

NOTICE.

THE children, or next of kin, of SAMUEL OGLE, Eſq; deceaſed, formerly governor of Maryland, and who reſided at Annapolis, may hear of ſomething to their advantage by applying to Mr. ROBERT DONOVAN, attorney at law, Peter-ſtreet, Dublin, Ireland.

July 25, 1799.

To the VOTERS of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS and ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

IN conſequence of the many ſolicitations of my friends, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate at the approaching election for the office of ſheriff, and, as I have been upwards of five years employed in that buſineſs, conſider myſelf fully adequate to diſcharge its ſeveral duties; ſhould I have the honour to become your choice, no exertion on my part ſhall be wanting to give general ſatisfaction in the faithful execution of that important truſt. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, the public's moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.

July 15, 1799.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY and the CITY of ANNAPOLIS.

GENTLEMEN,

UNDER the ſignature of *A Citizen of Anne-Arundel county*, on the 18th of July laſt, I informed you, through the Maryland Gazette, that a perſon would come forward to offer for the office of ſheriff, whom you are generally accquainted with, and ſuch as are not, will naturally make the neceſſary inquiry.

I now conceive it my duty to make known that I am deſirous to ſerve in that capacity, and ſhould I become your choice, no exertions on my part ſhall be wanting to give general ſatisfaction in the execution of that important truſt.

I am, gentlemen,
with due reſpect, yours,
BARUCK FOWLER.

Auguſt 1, 1799.

For SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the ſubſcriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling-houſe of JAMES MAYO, deceaſed, on Friday the 23d day of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock, for CASH only,

ONE negro man, ſtock of horſes, black cattle, hogs, and ſheep, houſehold and kitchen furniture, and plantation utenſils, with other things too tedious to mention, by

RICHARD BATTEE, Adminiſtrator
de bonis non.

July 24, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the honourale Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 19th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes,

PART of a tract of LAND called LOWRY'S CHANCE, containing about thirty-ſix acres, being part of the real eſtate of SAMUEL DARE, late of Calvert county, deceaſed; this land lies within five miles of Lower Marlborough, is well adapted to the production of corn and tobacco, and has a ſmall piece of meadow thereon. It will be ſold on twelve months credit, the purchaſer giving bond with ſecurity.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid Samuel Dare are deſired to bring them in to the chancery court, within three months from the ſaid 19th of Auguſt.

REZIN ESTEP, Truſtee.

July 24, 1799.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Port-Tobacco, July 1, 1799.

ADAMS JOHN, ſurveyor.
Barnes John, or William,
Brent Robert,
Brent John, 2,
Brown Thomas,
Barnes John.
Douglaſs James,
Deye Mr.
Jenkins Edward.
Marſhall Samuel,
M'Pherſon William A.
Madox Thomas,
More Aron.
Ruſtin Preſſy.
Shanks Charles,
Stone J. H. & Co.
Semmes Ignatious,
Suttle Henry,
Skinner Jerry.
Tyler Samuel.
Vaughan Boyd, 2.
Yates Townly.

SAMUEL HANSON, P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, as guardian to WILLIAM WEEMS, a minor, means to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at September term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land called PORTLAND MANOR, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, agreeably to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

MARY WEEMS, Guardian and firſt
friend to William Weems.

July 29, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the Anne-Arundel county court, to be held in September next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called HARBOROUGH, lying on Patapſco river, agreeable to the proviſions contained in the act of aſſembly, paſſed at the ſeſſion of 1786, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, and the ſeveral ſupplements thereto.

J. G. HOWARD.

Baltimore, July 20, 1799.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends, and the public, that he offers himſelf a candidate at the approaching election for the office of ſheriff, and ſhould be happy in meeting their ſupport and ſuffrages.

July 9, 1799. JOSEPH HARWOOD.

HOPKINS's

NEW INVENTED, SUPERIOR, ELASTIC RAZOR STROPS and COMPOSITION, may be had at this office.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next.

WILLIAM ATWELL, care of Benjamin Atwell, Annapolis.

Miſs Brice, James Bryce, Dominick T. Blake, William Bayly, Annapolis.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Jer. T. Chaſe, John Callahan, Robert Courtenay, Henry Croſs, Annapolis; Joſeph Cowman, Weſt river; George Collins, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall, John Davidſon, Jeſſe Dawes, William Dallam, Annapolis; Bentt. Darnall (2), Richd. Darnall, Pig Point.

Monſ. Generes, Frederick & Samuel Green, Annapolis; Jacob Green (2), Pig Point.

Alexander Contee Hanſon (2), John Henry, Aquila Hall, Andrew Hamilton, John Hurſt (2), William Hilliary, Abraham Haff, ſen. Nicholas Harwood (2), William Harwood, care of Thos. Harwood, Sarah Hollowhawk, Annapolis; Edward Hall, Weſt river; Dr. Walter Harriſon, Martha Hall, Francis Holland, Anne-Arundel county.

James Iredell (2), R. D. Jennings, Horner Jennings, Annapolis.

Willm. M'Machen, Hugh M'Guire (2), Patrick Merdock, Patrick Macgrogen, care of Mr. M'Guire, Thomas D. Meriott, Annapolis; Thomas M'Clung, near Annapolis; Hannah Mitchell, Sandy point.

William Prentiſs, John Pomery, Annapolis; Samuel Pool, Anne-Arundel county.

Henrietta Rogers, Thomas B. Randall (2), Jno. Bill Ricketts, Annapolis.

Right Worſhipful Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Robert Smith, Nicholas Sluby, Annapolis; rev. Charles Steward, near Annapolis; Samuel L. Smith, Samuel Smith, Pig Point.

Thos. Tucker, Annapolis.

Henry Van Dyke (2), Annapolis.

William Watſon (2), care of J. B. Ricketts, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

July 1, 1799.

At a meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the State of Maryland, on the 13th day of July, 1799.

RESOLVED, That, on the 1ſt day of October next, this board will proceed to elect a profeſſor of Engliſh and grammar, who ſhall receive for his ſervices at the rate of £. 200 per annum, to be paid quarterly, and that public notice thereof be given, &c. &c.

Teſt. A. C. HANSON.

N. B. The office aforeſaid hath juſt become vacant by the reſignation of a gentleman whoſe affairs require the immediate undertaking of a voyage by ſea.

It is the duty of the ſaid profeſſor (to whom an aſſiſtant is allowed) to teach the Engliſh language grammatically, and to prepare ſtudents for a ſuperior ſchool, by teaching them the latin grammar, the vocabulary and cordery. Writing is to be taught to all his ſcholars at ſtated hours; and to thoſe boys who are not deſtined for the ſuperior ſchool, are to be taught, at the diſcretion of their parents or guardians, arithmetic, and other branches of ſcience uſually taught in Engliſh ſchools. A complete knowledge of latin, arithmetic, &c. is conſidered indiſpenſable in the profeſſor: and it is expected that candidates, who are not known to the board, will ſubmit to an examination, as well as produce teſtimony of their good morals and fair character.

The printers within the United States are requeſted to inſert in their papers the foregoing reſolution and remarks, and to repeat the publication, as often as convenience will admit, until the 20th day of September next.

FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the ſubſcribers will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling houſe of THOMAS LANE, deceaſed, on Friday the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, for CASH only,

SUNDRY negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, ſome of whom are excellent houſe ſervants and waiters; the ſaid negroes will be ſold to diſcharge the debts due from the aforeſaid Thomas Lane; and all perſons having claims againſt him are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcribers, legally authenticated, on or before the day of ſale, in order to obtain their dividends.

BARBARA LANE,
OSBORN S. HARWOOD, } Executors.

July 15, 1799.

Land for Sale.

On Friday the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, the ſubſcriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes,

A SMALL tract of very valuable LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, diſtant one and an half miles from Rawlings's tavern, called PART of BROWALLS HALL, containing one hundred acres, more or leſs. Terms of ſale, caſh.

July 15, 1799. BARBARA LANE.

A MINISTER of the proteſtant epiſcopal church, who can come well recommended, will meet with laſting encouragement in King and Queen pariſh, Saint-Mary's county.

June 10, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife VIRLINDA SMALLWOOD has, for ſome cauſe unknown, abſconded from my bed and board, on the 8th of April laſt, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from crediting her on my account, or entertaining her in any manner whatever, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and am determined to bring ſuits againſt any perſon who may harbour or entertain her. At the time of her going away ſhe took ſundry negroes with her, which I forewarn all perſons from harbouring or employing at their peril.

HENRY SMALLWOOD.

Charles county, Maryland, July 15, 1799.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of SIMON RETALLACK, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled, and all thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ELIZABETH RETALLACK, Executrix.

The blackſmiths buſineſs will be carried on under the firm of Elizabeth Retallack and Richard Goodin, who reſpectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they intend to carry on the ſame as uſual, at the ſhop of the late Simon Retallack, and hope for the continuance of the late Mr. Retallack's cuſtomers; they will with great thanks receive their commands, and endeavour, by a ſtrict attention to their buſineſs, to merit their favours, and the favours of the public in general.

E. RETALLACK,
R. GOODIN.

Annapolis, July 23, 1799.

DESERTER.

ABSCONDED from the city of Annapolis rendezvous, on Saturday night laſt, between the hours of 9 and 10, one PATRICK M'GROGAN, born in Ireland, in the county of Antrim, aged 21 years, five feet five inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, ſhort black hair, a bottler by trade, enliſted in the ſervice of the United States on the 12th of June, 1799. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid deſerter ſhall receive a REWARD of EIGHT DOLLARS.

REZIN DAVIDGE, Captain
in the 9th reg. U. S. inf.

N. B. If M'Grogan is not favourably meaſured he will appear a little under meaſure. R. D.

Annapolis, July 22, 1799.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of June laſt, a negro woman named KATE, about nineteen years old, dark complexion, about five feet high, ſhe was pregnant and near having a child; ſhe was taken up at col. Mercer's, Weſt river, and the ſame night made her eſcape from where ſhe was confined, and ſuppoſed to be aſſiſted by her huſband, who belongs to col. Mercer. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro, ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges allowed, by

ISAAC SIMMONS.

Calvert county, July 8, 1799.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of CHARLES MACCUBBIN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, legally atteſted, for payment, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

SARAH MACCUBBIN, Adminiſtratrix.

Annapolis, July 9, 1799.

For SALE,

The following tracts of land, to wit:

TEN thouſand acres, lying upon Bear Creek, formerly the property of Samuel Evans.

Three thouſand four hundred acres, lying upon Indian Camp Creek, formerly the property of Jonathan Swift.

One thouſand one hundred acres, lying upon Rough Creek, formerly the property of Jacob Souther.

Six hundred and forty acres, lying upon Rough Creek, formerly the property of John Houſton.

Four hundred and ninety-five acres, lying upon Green River, formerly the property of William Whitely.

The above lands are ſituate in the State of Kentucky, Haden county, in the midſt of a fertile and thick ſettled neighbourhood; they are of an excellent quality, will be ſold on a credit from one to four years. Unqueſtionable titles will be given upon the payment of the purchaſe money. The tracts will not be divided.

REZIN DAVIDGE.

Annapolis, July 22, 1799.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Hagar's-town, on the 31ſt of May, a negro man named DANIEL, formerly the property of major WILLIAM BROGDEN, living in Anne-Arundel county. When he abſconded he had on a dark green jacket, a pair ſtriped trouſers, a hemp ſhirt, and a high crowned hat, has remarkable ſmall legs and very long feet, and his foreteeth are very long, and in a decayed ſtate; thin viſage, very complaiſant when ſpoken to. Whoever apprehends ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

w7 JACOB KNODA.

Hagar's-town, June 20, 1799.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to the public, and his cuſtomers in particular, for paſt favours, and hopes they will ſtill continue to favour him with their cuſtom.

He takes this method to inform them that he has removed from his ſtore in Corn-hill-ſtreet to a large brick houſe oppoſite the market, next door to Mr. Jonathan Pinkney's, where he has opened, and now offers for ſale, an aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, among which are,

Superfine and coarſe broad clothes,
Drab plains & flannels,
Stuffs of various kinds,
Beſt white ticklenburgs & brown hempen linens,
Ruſſia ſheeting,
5-4 Iriſh ditto,
Yard wide Iriſh linens,
Iriſh and Dutch dowlas,
Corded dimities,
Ginghams,
Plain & ſtriped nankeens,
Striped & white cottons,
Stamped calicoes and chintzes,
Stamped linens and bordered book muſlin handkerchiefs,
Mens brown thread and cotton hoſe,
Womens cotton ditto,
Mens fine and coarſe hats,
Brooms and ſcrubbing bruſhes,
Blackſmith's files aſſorted,
Spinning cotton,
Sein twine,
Oſnabrig & whited brown threads,
Beſt ſhoe thread in ½ balls,
Coloured, ſtitching and nuns thread,
Twiſts & ſewing ſilk, and an aſſortment of earthen ware.

ALSO, GROCERIES,

Beſt ſouchong and hyſon ſkin teas,
Brown & loaf ſugars,
Coffee & molaſſes,
Beſt Liverpool ſalt,
Bacon,
Herrings by the barrel,

with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh, and on the uſual credit to his punctual cuſtomers.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a mulatto man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a down look, and is extremely knock kneed; took with him ſundry articles of cloathing, among them a blue broad cloth coat, a red ſtriped ſwandown waiſtcoat, and nankeen breeches. TEN DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that he be had again, or the above reward for bringing him home.

EDWARD HALL.

July 21, 1799.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given ſecurity agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public ſale, and that they may count upon his utmoſt endeavours to give them ſatisfaction.

He has for private ſale a tract of land, containing 222 acres, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore; this tract is well watered and timbered, on which is an excellent mill ſeat.

A quantity of prime ſhad and herrings for ſale.

JAMES WHARFE.

N. B. He will alſo ſell, or barter, a ſchooner well calculated for the bay trade or Weſt-Indies, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expence.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, on the 20th inſtant, a negro man, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, who calls himſelf SOLOMON, and ſays he is the property of GERARD B. CAUSIN, Eſquire, and was hired this preſent year to Moſes Cawood, of Prince-George's county. His owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold agreeably to law for his priſon fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
Charles county.

June 25, 1799.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 10th inſtant, a negro man by the name of PHILL, who ſays that he is the property of BALDWIN TOLLIVER, living in Orange county, State of Virginia, and that he was bought of Travers Daniel; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 35 years of age, and ſlim made; his cloathing is an old hat, gray cloth jacket, faced with blue, oſnabrig ſhirt, ſtriped country cloth trouſers, and old ſhoes, and has loſt his fore teeth below. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

June 24, 1799.

For SALE,

SUNDRY LAW BOOKS.

Inquire at the printing-office.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

To be RENTED,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT beautiful ſituation in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY-HILL, containing about 175 acres; the improvements are commodious, although not in good repair, but if a reſpectable tenant offers (and none elſe need apply) a term of years will be given, and a reaſonable allowance made for putting it in order. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

HUGH THOMPSON, or
WILLIAM STEUART of
Mount Steuart.

Baltimore, January 26, 1799.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the proceedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printer hereof.

THE ſubſcriber having ſuſtained very material injury on his property at STRAWBERRY-HILL, is under the neceſſity of giving this public notice, that he will proſecute, with the utmoſt rigour of the law, any perſon who ſhall treſpaſs on that eſtate in future.

HUGH THOMPSON.

Baltimore, March 3, 1799.

ALL perſons having any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN BULLEN, Eſq; late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are deſired to produce them, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Adminiſtrator
with the will annexed.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office, Price, One Dollar and an Half,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1798.

RAN away, on Tueſday the fourth inſtant, from the eſtate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a ſtout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of ſpeaking; took with him ſundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark ſtriped elaſtic cloth, a white muſlinet waiſtcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new maſt round hat, bound, and a pair of black ſhoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him in the gaol of Baltimore, ſo that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater diſtance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

Sept. 10, 1798.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

Ship timber wanted.

THE ſubſcriber being authoriſed to contract with one or more perſons for the timber of a ſeventy-four gun ſhip, to be built at the Navy Yard, at the city of Waſhington, will receive propoſals for any part thereof until a ſufficient quantity is engaged. The timber chiefly to conſiſt of white oak, red cedar, mulberry, and pine, for which good prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Naval Agent.

June 10, 1799.

For Sale,

On very Moderate Terms,

A faſt Sailing, ſtrong Built, NEW SCHOONER, forty-one feet long. Apply to

Samuel or Horatio Ridout.

Annapolis, May 15, 1799.

ANNAPOLIS:
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